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Family for Xmas

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Plays every make of record—possesses that very desirable, soft, mellow tone with many added improvements to be had in no other instrument. Century Cabinet work is superlatively fine, made by the Century Company, which does all cabinet work for the United States government, thus making the Century machines the handsomest types on the market.

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The \$15 Century is equal to any other \$25 instrument; the \$25 Century is as good as any \$35 one and is the only \$25 machine on the market with cabinet cover; the \$50 Century is equipped with automatic stop and tone modifier. Extraordinary value is what the Century line offers to you.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Italian Wines, Liquors, Groceries and Imported
Olive Oil.

Italian Wines

MOSCATO
PASSITO
MALVASIA

BARBERA
NEBIOLO
MARSALA

A TIP—A bottle or two of Italian Wine for the Xmas Dinner, 75c a quart, and imported a very fine Wine, red or white.

BANDIT CAPTORS RECEIVE REWARDS FROM NEW HAVEN

Supt. Birmingham Orders
Them to Get Shaves, Clothes
and on the Job.

Christmas presents were given James Buckley, aged 21, of 48 Edwin street, and George Bifield, aged 22, of 1,116 Central avenue, the young men instrumental in the capture of the Rhode Island bandit, London Bosworth, who murdered Detective Bennett, Dorman of the New Haven police department, upon their entering the office of Superintendent Eugene Birmingham this morning.

The presents were \$50 each, awarded them by the New Haven board of police commissioners at a meeting held one week ago.

James Sheehy, clerk of the New Haven police department, came to this city yesterday afternoon and gave two checks to Superintendent Birmingham. Each called for \$50 payable to Eugene Birmingham with instructions to use his judgment as to the manner in which it should be made use of by Buckley and Bifield.

On giving the money to the young men this morning the superintendent ordered them to go out and get shaved, purchase new suits, and return to his office at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to show what disposition they had made of the money. The orders were lived up to and Buckley and Bifield were soon to go to work at a good factory position obtained for them by the police authorities of New Haven.

SEEK THREE OTHER YOUTHS FOR ASSAULT ON CHARLES RAHN

Stanley Blaskey, aged 22, and Eugene Michalczuk, aged 25, both living at 26 West avenue, were each fined \$5 and costs in city court today when arraigned on the charge of assaulting Charles Rahn, expressman, of 420 Main street. The police are looking for three other young men said to have taken part in the assault.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word

THE BACKWARD TRAIL

As the Old Year nears its finish, And the New Year, poised and ready, Young and eager, full of ginger, Waits to spring from out his corner, Let us land the knockout wallop. Let us turn our optics backward. Long the trail that we have followed.

In the twelve month almost vanished Many new kings have arisen To dispute the thrones of Sportdom With the men who ruled aforesome.

Lost to sight in the tall timber Is the black form of Jack Johnson, Once the terror of the paleface; On his throne now sits Jess Willard, Monarch of all fistic warriors, Towering high above the rabble Of white hopes who seek his title.

On the diamond, where in summer Met of many tribes and nations To the pill and swing the war club, Boston's doughty red-hosed warriors Reign as victors o'er their rivals; And Ty Cobb the Georgia chieftain, Boasts of scalp of valiant twiflers, With his club, that he has humbled.

In their tepees still the magnates, Fearful of their wads of wampum, Yet of pipe of peace disdainful, Talk of war and awful slaughter Of the Feds who prey upon them.

On the gridiron, where brave foemen Chased the pigskin and each other, Cornell's bucks are hailed as heroes; While to Mahan, Crimson warrior, Goes the laurel wreath of kingship.

Ye who play on green-topped tables Still pay tribute to the genius Of the cunningest among ye— Willie Hoppe, the star of billiards.

Old Frank Kramer, aged and hoary, Still rides down the path to glory On his two-wheeled steed of metal.

Courtney's crew of valiant oarsmen, Gardner, Johnston—golf and tennis— These deserve our adulation, These shall have our admiration As the Old Year makes its exit To Oblivion's trackless jungle.

With the coming of peace in Mexico, the railways will have to rebuild more than 10,000 miles of track, and replace thousands of cars. Many locomotives are also needed.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

William Stewart and Samuel Bland, two negroes, accused of murder, were lynched at Eastman, Ga.

A British cruiser, believed to be the Sydney, appeared off the entrance to Galveston harbor.

San Francisco Chinese plan a revolution if President Yuan Shi-kai of China becomes Emperor.

Fire destroyed four buildings in the business section of Monroe, N. Y. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

Gen. von Bissing, German Governor-General of Belgium, will retire on Jan. 1, because of ill health.

A full report on the results of his recruiting campaign were submitted by the British Cabinet by Lord Derby.

Sheila D. R. Moreland of Lee county, Ga., died at Leesburg, of wounds received when he and a posse battled with negroes in Woth county. Two of the negroes are reported to have been lynched.

To save his 5-year-old daughter Hazel, who had fallen into the swollen Moosup river at Central Village, Conn., Frank Edgerton leaped 40 feet from a railroad bridge into the river and brought the girl ashore.

Senator Shively, of Indiana, ill in a Washington hospital, is so seriously ill that his recovery is not expected.

Application to organize the National bank of Hopewell, Va., was approved by the controller of the currency.

The condition of Governor Boechman, of Rhode Island, who recently underwent an operation, is reported satisfactory.

Extensive field maneuvers will be engaged in by United States troops stationed in the Canal Zone, beginning in January.

Mrs. Asquith, wife of the British Premier, was granted an injunction in London to prevent the London Globe from further publication of libels against her.

William Thaw, the French army aviator, is due at New York today on the Holland-America Line steamer Rotterdam, to spend Christmas at home.

Santa's Headquarters at Thing's Store Slippers

Women's Felt Juliettes, fur trim, with flexible soles in \$1.00 colors

Women's Felt Juliettes, red, black and grey leathers, soles and heels, fur trimmed 75c

Men's Tan and Black Vici Kid Romoes, with flexible sole, foot comfort..... \$1.00 and \$1.50

Men's Black and Tan Vici Kid Slippers, with flexible sole, very comfortable, \$1.50 and \$1.00

Men's House Slippers in great varieties, in leathers, black and tan, 75c and 50c



FOOTWEAR THIS XMAS S. B. Thing Inc.

1153 Main St., Bridgeport

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HIGH BOOTS
Good quality boots, high top, extra double soles and good double vamps, "Eldon's," "Bull's Eye," and "Old Colony." Brands. Sizes 11 to 2 at \$1.98; 2 1/2 to 6 at \$2.48; \$2.98 6 to 11 men's at

RUBBERS FOR WHOLE FAMILY
Men's, Women's and Children's Rubbers, all good as can be and we have all sizes and styles to fit any style shoe. Children's size 2 to 2 1/2; Boys' size 3 to 2 at 35c; 2 1/2 to 5 1/2 at 45c and Men's at 50c. Ladies 60c grade at 35c

STOCKINGS FOR EVERYBODY
Here's your chance for the best bargain yet. Ladies', Children's and Men's Fast Black Stockings, fine or wide ribbed, all extra good 15c Hose at 3 pairs for 25c

SPLENDID VALUES IN CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS IN BOXES

Ladies' Pure Thread Silk Hose, marvelous wearing qualities favored by the public; 2 pairs in Christmas Box 50c

Ladies' "Ipswich" fine Black Lisle Hose; special values; 4 pairs in Christmas Box 50c

Men's pure thread Silk Hose, good wearing qualities; black and in colors; 4 pairs in Christmas Box 50c

Men's "Ipswich" fine Black Lisle Hose; special value; in colors; 4 pairs in Christmas Box 50c

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Goods Exchanged and Money Returned Before or After Christmas.

On the Ground Floor.
1153 MAIN ST.

S. B. THING & CO.

Bridgeport
SANTA'S SHOE STORE.

CENTRAL EMPIRES DISCUSS WAYS AND MEANS TOWARDS CLOSER ECONOMIC RELATION

Agrarian and Industrial Interests of Dual Monarchy and Germany Must Be Knit Into Union.

Zurich, Switzerland, Dec. 21.—Important conferences between German and Austro-Hungarian politicians and leading representatives of finance and commerce, are now going on in Vienna and Berlin, for the purpose of finding a basis for establishing closer economic relations between the allied empires. Although several meetings have already taken place no definite results have yet been obtained. Industrial and commercial interests of the two countries are so divergent that it is difficult to see how an understanding can be reached, which will prove satisfactory to both sides. And so far every conference seems only to have discovered new troubles in the way of reaching an agreement.

Austro-Hungarians fear, that just as at present they are under the domination of Germany in military affairs so later their financial and economic independence will also be lost before the persistent and powerful monarch of Germany. The whole question is one of the most vital importance for the future welfare of the dual monarchy, and excites far more interest in the business community than the progress of the war.

Since the Franco-Prussian war Germany has become an industrial state while Austria-Hungary has remained essentially agricultural. With the exception of Bohemia, Moravia and Lower Austria, which includes Vienna, all the other provinces of Austria are purely agricultural, and Hungary is overwholly so. In both parts, elements at Vienna and Budapest, the Agrarians always possess a large majority.

Nevertheless both politically and militarily, a closer union between Germany and Austria is generally regarded as an absolute necessity, and will doubtless continue to be so long after the war is ended. But the problem as to how this is to be brought about is exceedingly complex.

By high protective duties Austria has long maintained an economic existence, independent of Germany, and indeed even opposed to German interests. In Austria everything is much dearer than in Germany, from twenty to even fifty per cent. The difference in prices is especially great in heavy wares, such as coal, iron, steel and machinery. It is only through these protective duties that Austria has managed to develop a growing industry, and prevent the country from being flooded with cheap German products.

For some years Austria has almost monopolized the trade in the Balkans and the Levant, but latterly German merchants have been creeping in there and capturing customers. This has been the case more than ever since the monetary crisis in Austria-Hungary of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1903, when both Turkey and Serbia boycotted Austrian goods. The rapidity with which Germany seized the opportunity to enter these markets caused intense irritation in Vienna and Budapest at the time. Nor has this feeling diminished since. German trade has steadily grown in Southeastern Europe while Austria's has as steadily decreased.

How all these matters will develop after the war nobody can foresee. Undoubtedly Austria-Hungary is placed under heavy obligations to Germany for her military aid in the war. How and in what form will Germany require payment for such service? Probably through preferential customs.

tariffs, or perhaps by a customs union. In either case it is declared Germany stands to gain all the profit and Austria to suffer all the injury. For then German wares would swamp Austrian markets, prices generally would be forced down, and Austrian competition for the trade in the Balkans and Levant would be hopeless.

Hence it is easy to understand the covert opposition in nearly all parts of Austria to Germany's efforts to bring her ally in closer commercial relationship. It is feared that economic dependence will surely follow military. For since the war began many things have occurred which indicate Germany's aim at bringing Austria-Hungary under her commercial subjection. Only a short time ago the big banks in Berlin sent circulars to the principal Austrian investors in the first and second Austrian loans offering to advance them ninety per cent. of the face value of their holdings provided they would use the money for investment in the third loan. The Austrian banks were only advancing seventy-five per cent of the former loans. Such incidents have created much distrust in the Austrian capital, and shown the necessity for exercising the utmost caution before entering into any new kind of arrangements with Germany, which may be fraught with the most serious consequences for the future of the dual monarchy.

Shoes have doubled in price in Vienna in the last few months, and this largely through the war, which has caused a shortage of raw materials. It is not that raw material is scarce at all; there is plenty of it from ox, calf and goatskins, but tanning materials are hardly obtainable at any price. Most of these came from abroad but their import has been rendered impossible by the war for some time past. With the aid of these Austrian tanners could convert a hide into leather in three weeks the same process now takes four months. Some of these materials are now costing seven times the ordinary price.

And this has led to a shortage in the supply of shoemaker's leather which has been further increased by the women's demand for higher shoes, which take much more leather. The consequence is that prices have risen tremendously. Modern shoes of the cheapest material formerly costing \$8 now cost from \$12 to \$16, while for better shoes \$16 and even \$20 are asked. Men's shoes have also gone up in price in the same proportion, although in their case no change in fashion has taken place.

Since a large quantity of tanner's materials has always been obtained from Turkey, it is possible that now, that communications have been reopened with Constantinople, fresh supplies may be obtained.

One of the most difficult of all social problems, the care of the homeless, has been solved in Vienna by the war. The number of these unfortunate persons this winter is far less than in many years. Indeed so great has been the falling off in this class of mendicants that in many districts of the city the buildings erected for their accommodation have been converted into military hospitals, and homes for refugees from the Italian theatre of war.

The disappearance of these "homeless" persons is chiefly due to so many of the men having been called to the army when their wives and families are given relief by placing them often in far better circumstances than when their husbands were in work. Then, too, the younger classes of the "homeless" who were formerly unable to obtain work in the city in the winter, can now get employment eas-

ily. The factories are constantly inquiring at the night shelters for work. Then, too, "homeless" families are much fewer, because the landlords are compelled to show more consideration before ejecting tenants, and the families of reservists are often better able to pay the rent than in normal times.

There is always the possibility that illness may follow the eating of pork that is raw or not thoroughly cooked. The danger is greatest at this season of the year when many people prepare for some consumption of food products that are customarily eaten without cooking. More of these homemade products are prepared at hog-killing time on the farm than at any other time.

American people as a rule prefer cooked pork, but there are many who, perhaps unknowingly, consume pork in an uncooked condition, either in the form of raw ham or uncooked sausages. In many localities considerable amounts of these products are made up and consumed at home, or distributed throughout the neighborhood. Large quantities of pork products intended to be eaten raw are also prepared commercially.

Why Raw Pork Causes Illness.
The disease known as trichinosis, which may result from eating raw pork, is caused by certain round worms, called trichinae. These are microscopic in size and infest the flesh of hogs. The prevalence of trichinae in hogs is indicated by the fact that during five years, 1898-1908, when the carcasses of hogs were inspected microscopically by Federal inspectors, 8,000,000 carcasses so inspected, 1.41 per cent. contained living trichinae, and 1.16 per cent. contained trichina-like bodies or disintegrating trichinae. In other words and in round numbers, trichinae were present in 1 out of 71 hogs, and if the presence of dead trichinae and trichina-like bodies is included in 1 out of every 39 hogs.

Unlike many other infectious diseases, the severity of an attack of trichinosis depends upon the number of parasites swallowed. In large quantities of infected pork must be eaten in order to produce appreciable effects. If severe illness follows the eating of a small amount of the meat, the pork must have been heavily infested.

Sources of Infection.
In about 1,200 American cases of trichinosis, the most frequent sources of infection reported were raw sausage, 225 cases; raw ham, 213; raw pork, (kind of product not specified), 185. The most serious outbreak of trichinosis in the United States in the number of persons affected, was that of November and December, 1911, in California, in which 58 cases, with 1 death, resulted from summer sausage made by a farmer and peddled by him in the neighborhood.

Another outbreak occurred in Wisconsin about a year ago in which 21 cases, resulting in 3 deaths, developed in five families. Early in December a hog which had been on the farm of the first family for three years was slaughtered and part of the meat made into sausage. The next day some of the sausage was fried slightly and eaten. Two of the members of this family died. There were eight cases in three other families which procured some of the sausage immediately after it was prepared and ate it raw or imperfectly cooked.

How to Avoid Trichinosis.
To avoid trichinosis, no form of pork in the raw state, including dried or smoked sausages and hams, should be eaten. All pork used as food should be cooked thoroughly. If this is done the value or wholesomeness of the meat for food purposes is not impaired by the fact that the parasites

were present in it.

According to specialists of the Department, trichinosis die when subjected to a temperature of about 140 degrees Fahrenheit. All products containing pork which are prepared to be sold as cooked products in establishments operating under Federal meat inspection are required to be cooked sufficiently to insure a temperature high enough to destroy trichinae throughout all portions of the meat. Likewise, in order to protect consumers who are careless or ignorant of the danger of raw pork products or kinds prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking, such as certain kinds of hams and summer sausage, must be manufactured in accordance with methods which, it has been determined, destroy the vitality of any trichinae which may be present in the pork. It has been found by investigations in the Bureau of Animal Industry that if pork is subjected to a temperature not higher than 5 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 days, the vitality of all trichinae is destroyed. This is one method of safeguarding pork products that are to be eaten without cooking. Other methods, followed in establishments operating under Federal meat inspection consist in curing and drying the products according to certain rules which the manufacturers are required to follow. Although products that are specially prepared for eating uncooked and bear the mark of Federal inspection may be used with safety, the custom of eating raw pork is not to be encouraged. In any case it should be remembered that fresh pork, or ordinary cured pork products are not safe as food unless properly cooked. It can not be determined with certainty by inspection whether pork is free from trichinae, and the Federal meat inspection mark does not guarantee the fitness of pork for food if it is eaten raw.

A practical rule for cooking pork is to cook it until it has lost its red color throughout all portions, or if a trace of this color is still present, at least until the fluids of the meat have become more or less limpid.

AGED PRACTITIONER IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Dr. Conrad Clemens, one of the oldest practicing physicians in this city and one of the most widely known in New England, is seriously ill at his home in East Boston. He is suffering from paralysis and is unable to speak. His nephew, Dr. Alfonso Clemens, formerly of Chicago, is caring for him and attending to his practice.

PARCEL POST MAKES GOOD AGAIN

A recent informal canvass of poultry breeders in overwhelming testimony as to the success of the parcel post as a medium of shipping eggs for hatching. The result showed that 4,175 such parcels passed through the mails satisfactorily last summer. Complaints as to breakages or loss of fertility of the eggs were very few.

The poultry breeders have asked, however, that eggs for hatching be admitted to the mails packed in excelsior, in baskets, which is the express method of shipping eggs for hatching. This matter is now under consideration in the post office department.

SOCIALIST VOTE ON WAR LOAN IS DISAPPROVED

Amsterdam, Dec. 22.—A Berlin despatch quotes the Socialist newspaper Vorwarts to the effect that the action of the Socialist minority in the Reichstag in voting against the war credit, which is characterized as a breach of discipline, was condemned by the party as a whole, by a vote of 63 to 15.